

Will the South Secede.

This is a question often asked, but no one seems competent to answer it. Will the South secede because Mr. Lincoln is elected, appears to be the first question uppermost in the minds of all. We suppose no one is able to answer this question and we will have to wait for the event. That South Carolina will attempt to secede there can be no doubt. We do not see how she can maintain any consistency and do otherwise. She has blustered so much, gazed so much and threatened so much that it is now difficult to understand how she can help making the attempt. The attempt however, is as far as she will go. The sober second thought of her people will restrain her head heated politicians, when the hour of trial comes. For one State to secede from this Union, is a difficult task—to dissolve this Union, is a Herculean undertaking. If this Union be dissolved, it will be dissolved—destroyed. If it was not for the conservative and national elements in the South and the Union loving patriotism which prevails throughout the entire Republican party, this Union might be dissolved. In short, if it was not that a great majority of the American people were opposed to secession and disunion, a dismemberment of the Federal Government might take place. But this Government is one of majorities—the majority must rule, and the majority is opposed to secession or dissolution. We have said that South Carolina will attempt to secede, and we think she will go no further. How can she go further? Insupportable difficulties will meet her at every turn. If she secedes, she is destroyed, and if a Southern confederacy is sought to be established, it can not maintain itself. Within its very heart, lurks an insidious foe that will sap its life blood and destroy its power. A foe that only waits the moment to strike, and it will strike. A foe that will always be a foe—always, so long as the love of individual freedom is innate in the human heart, and liberty is prized by the human tongue.

The South without her slaves might become an independent empire, but with them she never can. She must have the assistance of the Free States to protect her from her own institutions. She must be protected or she will be destroyed.

Whether even South Carolina will attempt secession now, or wait for Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, it is difficult at present to determine. We rather think, however, she will remain still until after the 4th of March. She may seek to regard his inauguration as the overt act, and then make the attempt. The attempted secession may cause simply in refusing to hold office in the Federal Government—a withdrawal of her Senators and Representatives from Congress and the asking of us to recognize her as a sovereign and independent government. The result of this would be, in the first place many of her citizens would lose good offices and pleasant positions, and in the next place she would be laughed at for her audacity and presumption. If, however, the attempted secession should consist in seizing upon government property in the State of South Carolina, and refusing to pay into the Federal Treasury the money belonging to the Federal Government; that is treason, and death is of right ought to be the penalty. In this case it is a question of power—whether the Federal Government can suppress rebellion within her own borders. In this case, if the South Carolinians are more powerful than all the rest of the States combined she will succeed, if not she will fail, and quiet will again be restored.

It is somewhat difficult for an American citizen to contemplate the secession of one of those States from the sisterhood, or for a dissolution of this Union. It is contended by but few the right to secede, and nothing but revolution can dissolve the Union. Revolution, it is said, becomes right by success and wrong when unsuccessful. In revolution the stronger triumphs and the weaker goes down. We are impressed with the idea that a revolution would redound to the advantage of the masses in South Carolina and perhaps in all the Southern States, but they can never thus break off their allegiance to this Federal Government. If this government of ours is worth preserving, it is worth fighting for—worth fighting with all the heroism of man's most courageous nature—worth fighting for "until the last armed foe expires"—worth fighting for, against foes without and traitors within.

But whether South Carolina will secede or not—whether this Union will be dissolved or not, or whether there will be an attempted dissolution to the advantage of the masses, we cannot say. The North, the freedom loving North, the Union loving North—the Republican North, has but to wait and watch—wait and see what is to be done—wait and prevent secession and dissolution.

There was a good deal of excitement in Howard county, Indiana, recently, by the announcement that gold-bearing quartz had been discovered, in a quarry there, which was analyzed by some chemist in Indianapolis, and found to be O. E. It soon leaked out, however, that a fellow at work in the quarry stole a piece of California quartz from a neighbor's house, and as a result he had found it in the quarry. This piece of quartz was what was analyzed and found to be gold bearing. The discovery of the truth of the matter proved the quarry a mass of lies, but while the discovery was being made, the Peru Railroad Co. profited considerably by an increased in the amount of passenger fare between Indianapolis and Kokomo.

GREAT FIRE IN COLUMBUS.—On Tuesday night, the city of Columbus was devastated by a terrific conflagration, which was raging when our paper went to press. The entire block upon which the Neil House stands had been destroyed, and destruction threatened the surrounding blocks. The city authorities of Columbus telegraphed to the Chief Engineer of the Cincinnati Fire Department to send up some steam engines, and he was understood the Superintendent of the Little Miami Railroad, would despatch a special train for that purpose.

The inventor of the "Sawing Bird" lived in Morristown, Connecticut. He had realized about \$69,000 out of the simple little invention.

The Result.

Enough has been ascertained to place the election of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin by the people beyond a doubt. The last hope of the Fusionists and Corrupt Unionists in New York, and while we write, the electric wires are conveying the gratifying intelligence to all parts of our beloved country, that the Empire State has given the Republican party a majority of fifty thousand.

The probability now is, that ever so State has given Republican majorities, and such majorities as have never before been heard of in our political contests. From the rock-ribbed coast of Maine to the golden shores of the Pacific, one unbroken word of victory attests the strength and prowess of a party that six years ago, planting itself upon the eternal rock of Principle, has gallantly contended for the right, unmoved by the fears of the timid, and undaunted by the threats of the bold.

We write this with no feelings of unkindness to those who have honestly differed from us in opinion, either as respects details of public policy, or as to the best means of redeeming the country from the hands of the corrupt leaders who were endeavoring to precipitate it into the vortex of disunion and civil war; all such people must now see that the policy advocated by the Republican party, has been eminently just and conservative, eminently pure and patriotic, and eminently politic; withal, no other course could have rallied the masses as they have rallied in this contest to a certain and an overwhelming victory.

The mighty heart of the Nation beats healthful to-day; traitors tremble, and good men rejoice; even our late opponents begin to see the light dawning; they begin to have faith in the promises, that in Abraham's seed, should all the land be blessed. Good men had begun to fear that the unintermitted course of material prosperity that had characterized as a nation, had not been attended by a corresponding sentiment of attachment to the great principles of truth and justice enunciated by the Father in his Declaration of Independence; but the result of this election, proves beyond doubt, that only an occasion is wanted to develop in our breasts the same love of liberty, and the same regard for humanity, which animated our Revolutionary ancestors, through the horrors of a seven years' war.

One of the most gratifying results of this contest is the lesson it will teach politicians, and would be statesmen, that they are the servants, not the masters of the people, and that when they undertake the task of subduing them, they had better put their house in order, and prepare for a final exit from public life. We will venture the prediction, that all those Disunionists and Traitors, who have been threatening to destroy this Government in the event of a Free People exercising their right to vote according to their reason and judgment, will, themselves be consigned to a political oblivion so deep, and to an obscurity so profound, that no resurrecting hand will ever reach them on this side of the grave.

The Emperor Napoleon and the American Minister.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Times writes that the American Minister to Paris (Mr. Faulkner) was recently summoned to St. Cloud, to deliver into the hands of His Majesty the letter of recall of the Count de Sartiges, as Minister at Washington. This ceremony, where Ministers alone are concerned, is usually performed with the Minister of Foreign Affairs; but the Emperor desired, no doubt, to show a special attention on this occasion to the agent of the United States. In this interview, Mr. Faulkner retained a long time in friendly conversation with His Majesty, which the latter displayed that wonderful general knowledge of affairs all over the world for which he is remarkable.

He spoke of his astonishment at the wonderful activity of New York after arriving from sloughy Europe. He referred at length to the war of England, and denounced them as the greatest absurdity. He had not now, and never had a thought of provoking a war with England. His pride and ambition was to elevate France to a high position of commercial and agricultural prosperity, and he could best accomplish this by remaining the friend and ally of England. To suppose that he would go to war with England for revenge was a small complement to his statesmanship. The Emperor was warm in his expressions of friendship to the people of the United States, and promised his good will in the conclusion of a new commercial treaty.

BOOK KEEPING.—We desire to call the attention of the young men of this city, to the Commercial College, or the School for instruction in Book Keeping, by Double Entry, just opened in Mitchell's New Building, third story by Mr. S. Gale. Mr. G. is a worthy man and a very efficient teacher of the science of Book Keeping, and we confidently and cordially recommend him to the patronage of these young gentlemen who desire to acquire themselves with this highly useful accomplishment.

PECCANTIAL CONVERSATION.—The lady of a distinguished officer, died in one of the colonies, just previous to which she expressed a wish to be buried in England, and was, accordingly, deposited in a casket of rum for the purpose of transport home, but remained in the casket until after the officer's second marriage; the detention being occasioned by his expectation that the duty on the spirits imported into England, in which the dear departed was preserved, would in a few years be either lowered or taken off altogether. Strange as this may seem, is true.

ACCIDENT FROM A HAND CAR.—On Friday last, a young man in the employ of the Lafayette Road, was run over by a hand car, and had his thigh broken and was otherwise severely bruised. He was torn from the car when the car was going at high speed, when it caught in the clothing and pitched him forward on the track, in front of the car.

One of the gratifying features of the election returns, is the fact that the Bell party in the South, has demonstrated the capacity of the people of that section, to put a quietus upon all attempts at secession and disunion from that quarter. Both branches of the disunion Democracy have probably been defeated in Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, and possibly Virginia. Of the Bell leaders in the Free States who have been, and now are, in the market, ready to be bought and sold by any party that will bid the highest for them, we have no other opinion to express but that of unqualified condemnation; they have shown themselves destitute of every sentiment of private and public honor, and the deeper the whole brood is consigned to the depths of unfathomable political oblivion, the better it will be for the country; but for those Southern men who like Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, Bots, of Virginia, Riberidge, of Tennessee, and hosts of other good men and true, who have braved the fanatical spirit of secession and disunion at their very thresholds, and will not submit to the passage of but few of their diminutive bodies; these men who escaped wandered through space, treading their little tiny bells, and will be careful how they again enter into such close intimacy with their over obliging neighbors.

PAINTING BY DANIEL WEBSTER.—This Hall is plain in its architecture, with a gallery, and its walls hung with pictures illustrating the scenes of Puritan and Revolutionary history. Across the end and behind the altar, is a very large and magnificent painting of Daniel Webster's great effort in the Senate of the United States, in his memorable reply to Senator Hayne, of South Carolina. Webster stands in colonial garb, surrounded by a listening Senate and spectators, every ear attentive to a single word which he utters. Conspicuous, and immediately in front of him sits Judge Burnett, of Cincinnati, of whom Webster said he was more indebted for the historical and preparatory facts of that great speech than any other man. Above all sits Calhoun, in his chair of state, presiding over the Senate, and with his metaphysical and acute intellect, seeming to say, "Mr. Webster, these splendid passages of eloquence, these flights of oratory, these facts in history are representing to this enchanted assembly, are sophistries which must be exposed." Calhoun sits and listens with unwavering interest and rapt attention, but being in the chair, cannot reply. The picture is a splendid representation of that great Senatorial scene.

A SIGN IN MISSISSIPPI.—A gentleman from Northeast Mississippi informs the New Orleans Bulletin that an ex-member of the Alabama Senate arranged to him the following incident: One of the Bell and Everett Electors in Alabama was addressing a large audience in North Alabama a week or two ago, composed of the adherents of all three of the parties in that State. He spoke in favor of the Union, and in the midst of his speech paused and said he wished to ascertain the view of those he was addressing. For this purpose, he requested every man present who was in favor of maintaining the Union and supporting the Federal Government, to stand up and take the oath of the Union. The picture is a splendid representation of that great Senatorial scene.

THE NEW ORLEANS PAPERS REPORT the descent of the police on a regular African "Incantation." Half a dozen naked African women were dancing around a caldron in which a snake was boiling. The object of the vendors' rites was to deliver a man from the City Prison. The "witches" were taken to the lock-up, and the reporter's account of the affair strikes one as very comical—the heathenism of Central Africa being thus "shown up" by that last product of civilization, a newspaper reporter.

The Indianapolis Journal of yesterday says: There is always a calm after a storm. The excitement of Tuesday night, consequent upon the election of President, unnerved us for writing anything yesterday, beyond what was absolutely and pressing necessary. The day after an election is the worst period in newspaper life for making up a readable paper. Editors are dull, compositors tired and readers hard to please—expecting something of which they have not the most infinitesimal conception—wanting something that they cannot describe in words or actions. In this view of the matter, if the Journal, or any other paper, should be dull this morning, the lack of interest should be ascribed to the fact of the election of a successor to the "Old Public Functionary" on Tuesday.

MELANCHOLY CONDITION OF WHITE LABORERS IN SLAVE STATES.—Senator Hammond, in an address before the South Carolina Institute, once said:

"Of the 300,000 white inhabitants of South Carolina, there are fifty thousand whose industry, such as it is, and compensated as it is, is not adequate to procure for them the necessities of life. Some of them maintain a feeble and injurious competition with slave labor; some can scarcely be said to work at all; they obtain a precarious subsistence by occasional jobs, by hunting, by fishing, some times by plundering fields or folds, and too often by what is its effects far worse—trading with slaves, and seducing them to plunder for their benefit."

On the 17th of July, a great meteor fell in India. It is described in a letter to the English papers having produced a noise as if all the artillery in India had been discharged at once, and the writer says that he actually thought the mountains were falling down. He saw a piece fall, and sent some Sepoys to dig it up. They found it buried three and a half feet in the ground, and so intensely cold, that they could not bear their hands on it.

In 1842 an Irish boy by the name of John Kelly, living at Catham Four Corners, in New York, received a gun wound, though he felt the ball with his probe did not deem it prudent to remove it. On the 15th of June last, the boy (of course because a middle aged man) died in Otsego county, and on the post mortem examination the ball was found embedded in his heart where it had been carried 18 years.

It is considered doubtful whether Buchanan, if a movement to dissolve the Union shall be made during his Presidency, will make the slightest effort to preserve it. He enjoys the distinction of being the worst of all the Presidents of the United States and perhaps he craves the notoriety of being the last.

A BIO SALMON.—A salmon weighing fifty pounds was caught in White river last week, thirty miles below Indianapolis.

"Will you walk into my parlor?
Said the spider to the fly;
It's the prettiest little parlor
That ever you did see."

Previous to our State election, the Douglas spiders were excessively courteous to the Bell flies; their invitations were pressing; their best parlors were at their service. The silly flies, with their little tinkling bells, were happy to reciprocate such attentions; it gave them a sort of grand company, and to be found in such grand company. They soon learned to talk big, and could say "Black Republicans," "Sectionalists," etc., equal to the most malignant spider; such proficients did they become in their new quarters, that they expressed a willingness to have a spider rule over them forever. Poor silly little flies! They had forgotten that the Democratic spider, was fond of "Knew Nothing dainties," and that when his prey was completely enveloped in his toils that his appetite was insatiable, and his maw ever craving. A month later, the flies were cut out, but the meshes were so fine as to admit the passage of but few of their diminutive bodies; these men who escaped wandered through space, treading their little tiny bells, and will be careful how they again enter into such close intimacy with their over obliging neighbors.

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Father's Growing Old, John.

His father's growing old, John;
His eyes are growing dim;
And years are on his shoulder laid,
A heavy weight for him.
And you and I are young and hale,
And each a stalwart man,
And we must make his load as light,
And easy as we can.
He used to take the brand, John,
At cradle and at plow,
And earned our partridge by the sweat
That trickled down his brow;
Yet never heard we him complain,
What ever his toil might be,
Nor wanted ever a welcome seat
Upon his solid knee.
And when our boy-strength came, John,
And sturdy grew our limbs,
He brought us to the yellow field,
To share the till with him;
But he went foremost in the sweat,
Tossing aside the grain,
Just like the plow that breaks the soil,
Or ships that shear the seas.

New we made the van, John,
Through weather hot and fair,
And let the old man read and doze,
And till his old man said:
"Just like the plow that breaks the soil,
Or ships that shear the seas."
Yes; father's growing old, John,
His eyes are getting dim;
And mother's treading softly down
The dew descends with him;
But you and I are young and hale,
And each a stalwart man;
And we must make their path as smooth
And level as we can.

GEN. SCOTT TO BE EMPLOYED TO SAVE THE UNION.—Occasional, the very agreeable Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, writes:

Mr. Buchanan, it is true, is neither Jackson nor Washington. These illustrious chiefs were ready to place themselves at the head of the Union army to quell insurrection and to force obedience to the laws even at the point of the bayonet. Mr. Buchanan is a civilian, but he is at heart a soldier. He has a military bearing, and a history crowded with trophies of war and successful efforts in defense of the flag of his country, is a national man. The whole political arsenal of General Scott is the American Union. He has a deep knowledge of party doctrines, and in all his movements takes in his whole country, refusing to reward the country from the disasters which threaten it.

In the present emergency, Scott may be as necessary to the perpetuity of free institutions on these shores as Washington was to the peace and safety of England during his long and honorable life. Ten Mr. Buchanan—hold the inscription on the banner of the South, and assume the proportions of armed resistance to the laws of the United States—send in the South into the South, and instruct him to make the Union banner. He is not to make war upon his fellow-citizens unless as a last resort. General Scott is a man of a warm heart, and he has made truce and conquered provinces, and with his strong held upon the affections of the people, he might so appeal to the patriotic spirit of the South, as to induce them to pause in their onward career. Should all persuasion fail, then let him call to the standard of the entire Union, and the patriotic spirit of the South, and let him encourage them in their organization for the Union, and it may happen that the South will be strong enough to vanquish the Secessionists, and to preserve the Republic unbroken in all its majesty.

The almost unanimous public sentiment of the Northern States, and the sentiment of the substantial conservative men of the South, will now demand two things, with a power and emphasis such that no organization, partisan or other, can stand against it. The things demanded will be—that Lincoln's Administration shall not be aggressive upon the institutions of any State, and that the Union of the States must be preserved.

PERSONAL.—Mr. J. H. McNeely, Editor of the Evansville Press, paid us a visit last night.

Brother McNeely was, of course, in a fine state of feeling, and he deserves to be so, for no paper in the South has done more for the Union, and the cause of the South, with better results, than has the Journal, since McNeely has been at its head.

The Veto Fire.—Do not desire to throw against the Northern Liberty Fire Co. or any other Company, for any sum of money—not do they wish to take any of their property on the result of a trial with any Co. Our challenge as published in the Express, was for a friendly trial of capacity of Engines and strength and skill of Co's on Christmas day.

The Baltimore Patriot says Lincoln's vote was smaller in that city than was expected, because some of the Republicans were persuaded to vote for Breckinridge; while others vote for Bell, because Lincoln had no chance in the State, and did not need the vote of Maryland anyhow. It is believed by many of the most intelligent in Baltimore that in a few years that city will be as thoroughly Republicanized as St. Louis.

NOT THE J. B. HAGER.—We desire it to be distinctly understood and borne in mind, that the J. B. Hager mentioned in the Express and the Indianapolis papers, as connected with the Boone County Bank frauds, is not our J. B. Hager, who is so occupied with taking risks against loss by fire, that a bank would be no inducement to him. Our J. B. Hager is a Republican, which is equivalent to saying that he is a honest man.

A NEW TEMPERANCE PAPER.—We understand that Messrs. J. T. Pool and Edward Hitchcock, are going to publish a Temperance paper in this city—the first number to be issued about the first of December. Mr. Pool is one of the leading temperance men of this State, and no doubt, will make an able editor.

The paper is to be published by Mr. Hitchcock. Our citizens should give them encouragement in the way of subscribing. POLITES RESTORED.—Mr. Thomas Eyer and a democratic politician were in conversation last evening on political topics, at a bar room of one of the Broadway hotels. The Democrat was profuse in his abuse of the Republicans, and frequently applied the epithet "Black Republican." At last Eyer said: "My friend, there is no reason in the world why the Republicans should be called 'black,' and you will oblige me personally, if, in speaking of them hereafter, you will omit the word 'black.' Please call them Republicans."

The Democrat continued his conversation, but was careful not to say "Black Republican" again; they were Republicans,—"New York Post."

DISUNION MOVEMENTS.

COLUMBIA, S. C. Nov. 9.
The Speaker of the House last night, received a dispatch from Virginia, tendering the services of a volunteer company in the event of South Carolina's secession.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 9.
The bark John Gray, owned by Cashings' Boston line, lying at our wharf, under instructions from the owners, has hoisted the Palmetto flag, and fired fifteen guns.

Edward Ruffin spoke last night. He Southern independence had been his life-long study, and he thought it could only be secured by South Carolina's secession. His speech was rapturously applauded.

Other stirring speeches were made. Efforts were made yesterday to wait for Southern county operations but failed. A State Convention is to be called, and secession is certain.

The election of delegates will probably be ordered on the 4th of December, and the Convention met on the 17th. Messrs. Foye, Bonham and Keitt urged the call for a Convention, and immediate action.

James Comer, District Attorney, has resigned. Col. Cook, Collector, and the Deputy Collector, have notified the President of their resignation. A large body of citizens called on the resigned Federal officials last night. They were greeted with enthusiasm. The officials returned thanks in spirited addresses.

A dispatch in the Courier says Buchanan will resist nullification but not secession.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA. Nov. 9.
Governor Brown, in a special message to the Legislature, thinks but few States will meet the Southern Convention, and does not recommend the appointment of delegates from Georgia. He thinks the Constitutional rights of the people of Georgia have been violated by several non-slaveholding States to the extent of justifying, in the judgment of civilized nations, the adoption of any measures necessary for the restoration of the future protection of their rights. He referred to the patient spirit in the origin of our Government, and portrays a series of unconstitutional and unchristian acts subsequently. He is pointedly severe on Massachusetts' law, and says the laws of Massachusetts cause plagues from Georgia's citizens, that State must be compelled to compensate them. He advises reprisals, and says: Let us meet unjust aggressions and unconstitutional State legislation with just retaliation. He recommends the enactment of a law authorizing the seizing of such amount of property or money of any citizen of such offending and faithless State for indemnifying the losses of citizens of Georgia.

He recommends legislation to drive the manufactured articles of such offending States out of Georgia. He says Georgia has the right, as soon as Northern goods are brought into the State, to tax them as she deems proper. He advises the passing of a law taxing goods and merchandise 25 per cent., to be introduced after the 1st of January, if manufactured in, or brought from Massachusetts, Vermont, Michigan, Maine, Rhode Island, New York, Wisconsin, or any other unfriendly States, and the tax to be remitted when the unfriendly legislation is repealed.

Should such legislation prove ineffectual, he recommends the repeal of all parts of the penal and civil codes protecting the lives, liberties and property of the citizens of the Senate where such unfriendly laws exist. He says: In my opinion, the time for bold and decided action has arrived, and he is unworthy the confidence of the people of Georgia who refuse to vindicate their constitutional rights at every hazard. He believes the legislation recommended will tend to strengthen the ties of the Union of the States. It will destroy sectional controversy and narrow down the lame toe contest between individual States. He says, if the Legislature fails to enact laws—I recommend that the people shall rise in their might, and at the ballot-box demand their enactment. The Governor entertains no doubt of the right of each State to decide and act for itself. So long as all the States abide, in good faith, by the constitutional obligations, no State can withdraw from the Union without being guilty of bad acts to the others. Any violation of the compact relieves all parties. The right of secession for cause was only denied by those who deny the sovereignty of the States, and the right of the message fills twenty two closely printed octavo pages, a full review of offensive Northern legislation, and concludes thus: "For the purpose of putting the State in a defensive condition, as fast as possible preparing for the emergency which must be met sooner or later, he recommends the sum of a million dollars, to be immediately appropriated as a military fund for the ensuing year, and promptly vision made for raising such portion of the sum as may be in the treasury, as fast as the public expenditure require. "Millions for defense, not one cent for tribute," should be the motto of the Southern States. To every demand for further concession or compromise of our rights we should reply the argument is exhausted and we now stand on our arms.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held last night for the formation of a club of Minute men. Spirited addresses were made, and a large number of men enrolled.

SATURNAL, GA. Tuesday, Nov. 9.
The mass meeting by the citizens tonight was the largest ever held here. Capt. John Anderson was chosen President, and Charles H. Way, Secretary. The following resolutions were moved by Capt. Barlow, seconded by Col. Henry R. Jackson and supported in an eloquent and patriotic speech by Hon. W. Law, Bell, elected of the State at large, and were adopted unanimously with great enthusiasm:

We the citizens of the county of Chatham, ignoring all party names and issues, cordially unite in the following resolutions: Resolved, That the election of Lincoln and Hamlin to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, ought not and will not be submitted to.

Resolved, That we request the Legislature to announce this opinion by resolution at the earliest practical moment, to communicate with our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and co-operate with the Governor in calling a Convention.

Resolved, That the moral weight of her position will have an important bearing upon the issue of the question. She must give the fanatics of the South the impracticable abstraction of disunion, Jefferson and their compeers, and build air castles in its stead—to understand that they must not count upon her cooperation.

The disunionists will vigorously prosecute the unholy work of "firing the Southern heart," in which they have already made many unprecedented progress within the last few months. Their treasonable convales will be assembled in every nook and corner of the country, where public sentiment will tolerate them. The opposing sentiment must be equally active. It will not do to rest upon our laurels, and seem to give consent by silence, to the invasion of our State in a revolutionary scheme. The Union sentiment must be up and doing. The leading men of every community can find abundant ways and means to give it voice and effect.

Upon this subject, we say in sincerity, we speak not as a partisan. Upon this issue, party organizations as they have heretofore existed, have no bearing. Under the banner which shall proclaim adherence to the Government as it exists, and defense of its rights guaranteed by that Government, we mean what we say. We provide for such defense, we shall expect to see rally men of all parties, entirely regardless and oblivious of their previous partisan hostility. In such a contest, if it must come, there can but be two parties—on the one hand, the Government, and the other for its destruction. We shall be with the former until the last forlorn hope has been routed and destroyed.

ate with the Governor in calling a Convention of the people to determine the mode and measures of redress.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend the Legislature to take immediate consideration the passing of such laws as will be likely to alleviate any unusual embarrassment of the commercial interests of the State consequent upon the present political emergency.

Resolved, That we respectfully suggest that the Legislature take immediate steps to organize and arm the forces of the State.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be sent, without delay, to our Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly of the State who are here requested to lay them before the House of which they are respectively members.

The Colonial flag of Georgia was raised this afternoon on Green's monument, Jackson Square in presence of an immense multitude. Addresses were made, and great excitement prevailed.

Capt. Barlow, Col. Jackson, Mayor Johnson Square.

New York, Friday, Nov. 9.
The cavalry encampment commenced at Richmond on Wednesday with fifteen companies.

The Leachburg Postmaster has thrown up his office.

The members of the Breckinridge Board had dispatches yesterday from prominent parties in South Carolina and other Southern States, giving assurances that there will be no secession at present or hereafter, unless Lincoln commits overt acts of injustice.

How the News of Victory was Received at Springfield, Ill.

A special correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat has described how the news of the election was received at Springfield, Ill., on Tuesday evening. Mr. Lincoln's room at the Capitol was from an early hour crowded with interested waiters for the news. At last the inconvenience from the crowd became so great that some suggested it should request that to withdraw. Mr. Lincoln said he had never done such a thing in his life, and that he was not going to commence then. He appeared calm and collected as ever; but there was a nervous twitch in his countenance when the telegraph messenger entered, which indicated an anxiety that he would not repress. About nine o'clock Mr. Lincoln and a few friends went by invitation of the Superintendent to the telegraph office. The first returns were from some of the counties of Illinois, from Indiana and Wisconsin. At ten o'clock some impatience was expressed for news from New York. From distant localities in Missouri, and from St. Louis news came, all of which gave satisfaction. Thus came the astounding from Wheeling, and the surprises from Baltimore and Wilmington. At last dispatch came to read and sent to the State House, where it was received with the greatest enthusiasm. Next Philadelphia was heard from, and the unexpected news of the immense majority in Pennsylvania. At midnight the ungratified impatience to hear from New York was suspended by an adjournment to a hall on the other side of the street where the Republican ladies of Springfield had prepared a collation. While this entertainment was in progress a dispatch arrived at the telegraph office from Simon Draper, announcing that the city of New York complete gave the favorites only 27,800. It was carried to the State House and a duplicate sent to the State House. It is utterly impossible to describe the scene which ensued. As Mr. Lincoln read it, ladies and gentlemen closed in and overwhelmed him with congratulations.

At the State House the scene was five times as bad. Men pushed each other—threw up their hats—bushed for Lincoln—cheered for Trumbull—cheered for New York—cheered for everybody—and some actually laid down on the carpeted floor. It was carried to the State House some time before order could be restored to the dispatch from Draper a second time, "New York 50,000 majority for Lincoln!" And then another scene. The applause was tremendous. The Illinois State House never before heard such a noise, and probably never will again. It is beyond description, and as this was the culminating point for doubt, groups commenced to leave—not to go to bed—but to let the town know the result. And Springfield went off like one immense cannon, with reports, shouting from houses, shouting from stores, shouting from house-tops, everywhere. "Ain't I glad I've joined the Republicans," till they were too hoarse to speak. This new was a complete squelcher for the Douglasites. They closed their headquarters and sneaked away—some to their homes, and others to bar rooms, where the night was spent in carousing. Mr. Lincoln and his friends returned to the telegraph office, and in a few moments examined further New York returns—which confirmed the private dispatch, and made everything sure by a large report.

All night there was howling for Lincoln—cheers for "Old Abe" kept up, and towards morning some of the boys procured a cannon and fired several rounds.

FROM NEW YORK.
New York, Nov. 9.
Private dispatches received